

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**MAIN FILE**

**SECTION: 15**



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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 15

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial **448** pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
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CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/3/64 pulled from this file  
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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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FBI

Date: 9/4/64

CLASSIFIED AND

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in Plain Text

Via Airtel

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670) 12-280 6076

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a LHM setting forth information furnished on 8/31/64 by a highly confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity can not be revealed. (Documentation - anonymous).

Should the information from the confidential source be utilized in future communications, it should be classified "Confidential" and suitably paraphrased in order to protect this highly sensitive source.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)  
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM) EX 110

4 - New York  
(1 - 100-15375)

(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC)

RS:smb

(9)

C. C. Wick

25 SEP 14 1964

AGENCY *Chapman, J. J.*  
REQ-REC'D *Chapman, J. J.*  
DATE FORW. *9-8-64*  
HOW FORW. *618, 404, 1074 X, 10-4, 0-*  
BY *5111-1074*

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

03 SEP 17 1964

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100 - 106670 - 447 pg. 1 of 1. H. M.

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September 8, 1964

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JNM/IL* CONFIDENTIAL  
Airtel REASON FOR EXTENSION *2, 3*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *9-8-84*  
*6076*

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
(Field Supervision)

*b7(c)*

To: SAC, New York (100-136585)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *2-16-73* *SEP/LES*

Reurairtel 9/4/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date.

*[REDACTED]* *b(1)*

Referenced LHM contained a statement that the above referred to communication "was signed with the signature of Martin Luther King, Jr." It is not likely, on the basis of the information contained in the LHM, that a positive statement can be made that the signature is King's. Therefore, the LHM is being amended to add the word "purported" on the last line so that it will read "with the purported signature of...."

Note that character of captioned matter is "SM-C" and not "IS-C" as set forth in reairtel.

Atlanta is origin re King. Furnish Atlanta a copy of the LHM.

Score form errors against responsible personnel.

REC- 65

*100-106670-446*

MAILED 8  
SEP 8 - 1964  
COMM-FBI

19 SEP 9 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *11/5/81*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*6080*  
*243*  
*11/29/77*

CONFIDENTIAL

REC 12

100-106670-445

September 4, 1964

SEP 4 12 55 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ll  
6076

EX-108

Rock Island, Illinois

b7(c)

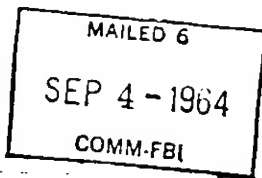
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of August 29th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot furnish the data you are seeking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:asf  
(3) af

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56 SEP 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



b7(c)

Rock Island, Ill.  
Aug. 29, 1964.

Dear Sir:

Is it true that Martin Luther King, Jr. belongs to 60 Communist-front organizations? I'm sure you must have checked on this man and I wish to know if it is true. I have read an article written by Dr. King in the Atlantic Monthly and I was very impressed by his writing, and certainly sympathized with the viewpoint he expressed. This week I saw a picture of Dr. King made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. It says on the picture caption this school was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tenn. at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Also in the picture is Karl Prussien, Abner W. Berry said to be of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Aubrey Williams, Pres. of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. The Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party., and Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tenn. It says the Karl Prussien, a counterspy for the FBI for 22 years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to 60 Communist-front organizations--more than any Communist in the U.S.

This leaflet is printed by the Augusta Courier, July 8, 1963

If you cannot authenticate this information for me would you please be kind enough to tell me where I could find out. If you have a list of these 60 Communist front organizations Dr. King belongs to I would be interested in having that also. I hope it is untrue, but if it is true I think I have a right to know. I shall certainly appreciate your help in this matter.

Very Sincerely Yours.

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JN/REC 12  
6076

EX-108

100-106670-412  
10 SEP 8 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

THE HEARST CORPORATION

330 EIGHTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

JOHN A. CLEMENTS  
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

*File 8  
mv*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12280 BY SP4 RJA

August 19, 1964

6070

*Line  
32 6-1*

Mr. Walter Jenkins  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Jenkins:

The attached might come in handy for your  
files. I understand there is a great deal more material  
available if you wish it.

Yours,

*[Signature]*

JAC:mm  
Attachments

*2- ENCLOSURE  
1 has detached  
& given with copy*

*Received from Jenkins  
8-20-64  
S/RJA*

REC-34

*100-111111*

18 SEP 3 1964

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SEP 4 1964  
60 SEP 10 1964

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*61-3176*

⑥  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

Few men have ever gone so far so fast in the affairs of American public life as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., an obscure Negro Baptist preacher in Montgomery, Alabama. That was Mr. King in 1955; and it was also in 1955 that Mrs. Rosa Parks chose rather to spend some time in a cell of Montgomery's jail than to submit to a regulation of the Montgomery bus lines; namely, that Negro passengers should occupy rear seats of the buses.

Rosa Parks was challenged when she persisted in her refusal to move to the rear of a Montgomery bus. Mrs. Parks had in the recent past taken a course at Highlander Folk School, at Monteagle, Tennessee. Highlander was an institution for training leftist students in theory and tactics for organizing Communists, pro-Communists, militant Socialists, and sundry other organizations of radicalism. There are other lists, and sundry other organizations of radicalism. There are other facts about the Highlander Folk School which are important for an understanding of Martin Luther King and his integrationist crusade, a) after years of litigation, Highlander was closed by law, and b) Martin Luther King attended a session of the school in August-September, 1957; and c) Mr. King was still struggling toward the top position in the so-called Negro Freedom-Now movement. In the state of mind in which Mr. King found himself at that time in his career, he was not too reluctant to accept support or encouragement from any source that offered him aid. In these circumstances, Martin Luther King was an easy target for Communist and other radical infiltration.

The Communist apparatus moved in at the moment it became evident that King was ready, willing, and able to listen to anything Communist agents had to say. At Highlander Folk School, the scheming extremists had planted one Abner Berry, a charter member of the subversive apparatus. (Berry is a Negro, whose Communist Party membership was not secret in 1957; but he lived, moved, and had his being in the operations of the Popular Front -- which means that he was suave, informed,

100-1-11-11

and convincing in obeying Communist instructions.) Abner Berry was not alone in his assignment at Highlander; other Communists were present to give aid to Berry although they were greatly outranked by the talented integrationist. At any rate, Mr. King willingly and cordially listened.

If there is any substance to the claim that Martin Luther King is now a knowing and active anti-Communist, it has been a carefully guarded secret. (The story of Mr. King's reactions to his stay among the reds at Highlander Folk School was recorded in a series of photographs taken on the spot at the little red school house at Monteagle, Tennessee.)

When the State of Tennessee stepped in and destroyed Highlander Folk School, the subversive institution simply packed up whatever movable property was lying around, called its teachers and students together, changed the school's name, migrated to a spot "across the street," and settled at an address in the town of Knoxville.

The "Folk School" was interred among the hills of Monteagle; the personnel -- some of whom were connected with the school for more than 25 years -- shoved off to Knoxville, landing at the new address, 1625 Riverside Drive. At present, the institution operates under the name, Highlander Education and Research Center.

What stands out in the mass of data surrounding Martin Luther King and the Highlander Folk School is the fact that Mr. King is still a "sponsor" of Highlander Center. His attitude toward this single instance of a Communist front is characteristic; he has a penchant for sponsoring front after front.

A small part of King's record for supporting manifestos, appeals, petitions, open letters, and protests which aim at obtaining pardons, clemency, parole, new trials, and/or amnesty for any Communist/or extremist leftist who flout the law. Some of these aids rendered the Communist apparatus by Martin Luther King are as follows:

- a) Clemency Petition to JFK on Behalf of Carl Braden -- New York Post, May 1961;
- b) Braden Clemency Appeal to the President -- Southern Patriot, June 1961;
- c) SCEF Appeal to JFK for Clemency for Carl Braden -- petition, September 1961;
- d) National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell -- 4-page tabloid, November 1961;
- e) National Clemency Appeal on Behalf of Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden -- press release, November 1961;
- f) Petition to JFK for a Pardon for Junius Scales -- press release, April 5, 1962;
- g) Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell -- leaflet, February 1963;
- h) National Appeal for Freedom for Morton Sobell -- leaflet, Washington, D.C., mass meeting, November 19-21, 1960;
- i) Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell -- National Guardian, November 28, 1960;
- j) National Convocation for Freedom for Morton Sobell -- The Worker, November 27, 1960.

In every instance, the individual named in the tabulation above as a recipient of Mr. King's pleas was an identified Communist. The individual involved as a defendant supported by the front apparatus of the Communist Party was pictured as a martyr of capitalist justice. The process by which the Communist law-breaker emerged from the propaganda treatment as a citizen who can do no wrong. In almost every case, a Communist who finds himself caught in a ruling-class court is comforted by the thought that he has the honorable status of victim in a capitalist frame-up. This will, as a rule, be advanced as a defense for any Communist defendant whatever regardless of the nature of the crime alleged against him.

Another item utilized by the Communists in their defense of one of their number is the formation of a front organization (sometimes many fronts, if the case drags on and on). It is a rule not often omitted, especially in cases where there is promise of prolonged litigation. (Remember the Case of the Scottsboro Boys which

the Communists helped greatly to stretch to 19 years, 2 months, 15 days, while the money-raising brigades of the Communist apparatus roamed over the face of the earth, 1) putting the word Scottsboro on every tongue, and 2) collecting more than a million dollars, only a fraction of which was ever spent on the defense of the Boys.)

The name of Martin Luther King, Jr., is almost ideal for the role of sponsor on a Communist-front organization which, according to standard specifications, is largely composed of "notables." There is no doubt that Mr. King is a "notable," more widely known than some members of the United States Supreme Court. Any private citizen who can ask for, and get, an all-day conference with the Mayor of New York City, is, indeed, a "notable." Noting the fact that Mr. King, who holds no elective office, was "negotiating" with the Mayor on the return of law and order to a large section (Harlem) of the largest city (New York) on earth.

Among the awards, honors, decorations, medals, and/or degrees received by Martin Luther King, Jr., since he took over the leadership of the bus strike (or boycott) from Mrs. Rosa Parks who inaugurated the mass action of the Negro community under the auspices of the Montgomery Improvement Association -- King's most coveted award has been the Spingarn Medal. This honor was bestowed on the young Baptist clergyman at the NAACP Convention in Detroit in June, 1957.

Martin Luther King, Jr., travelled fast and far in the Negro Freedom-Now Movement. When the young clergyman was pushed into, or worked his way up to, the front line of the movement, he was all of 25 years old. He was fresh out of theological seminary and was, in fact, looking for a pastorate in which to settle, when he landed squarely on the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. (Alexander, The Great, was almost as young as Martin Luther King.)

High Communist functionaries were quick to discover the newest boy wonder whose cosmic schedule was running exactly on time; and for once, recognizing a revolution when they saw one, wasted no time in getting aboard. At that time,

M.L. King had not yet acquired a past.

At the outset of this memorandum, attention was drawn to the fact that Martin Luther King made some kind of pilgrimage to Highlander Folk School. Whatever his conscious motives and/or interests, the objective results were that Mr. King met and hobnobbed with some of the most prominent Communists and pro-Communists then active.

The Communist infiltration of his staff was publicly acknowledged by Mr. King last summer. On July 27, 1963, the New York Times reported that Mr. King called a news conference to report that one Hunter Pitts O'Dell was no longer on the staff of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The man had been on the staff twice, the latest period of employment having been terminated on June 26, 1963. Identified as a Communist, O'Dell invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1956 and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1958. O'Dell had been an organizer for the Communist Party in the South.

King may have been ill-advised in setting up his long negotiating conference with Mayor Wagner. While King was playing the game solo, it should be remembered that the collective leadership of the Negro Freedom-Now Movement is neither formal nor binding. It has been known for some time that jealousy, common in such circumstances, has led to murmurings along brick-and-bottle scarred 125th Street. Among those who qualify as leaders of the Movement are Martin Luther King; Roy Wilkins; Bayard Rustin; A. Philip Randolph; James Farmer; Hilton A. Calamison; Fred Shuttlesworth; Ralph Abernathy; and John Lewis.

Of the nine Negro leaders named in the foregoing paragraph, one stands out as a natural leader. Although there was no effort to conceal the fact that he (Bayard Rustin) was connected in any way with Martin Luther King, it was five years before it became generally known that Rustin was secretary, advisor, and organizer to Mr. King. In his youth, Bayard Rustin had been a member of the Young Communist



League. That, he admits. Calling attention to his youthful attachment to the YCL would be somewhat pointless if it were possible to decode his ideological message for the whole Negro community and not for the "talented tenth" alone.

The question here is how much and what influence did Bayard Rustin exercise over Martin Luther King while he was secretary to the latter, from 1955 to 1960. Both men are fond of broad generalities. King has set forth his views in two books and a number of magazine articles. The self-portrait which he presents in his books is that of a scholar who has mastered the philosophy and theology of Reinhold Niebuhr, Karl Marx, and Mahatma Gandhi -- all by the time he was barely 25 years old.

Some assistance in finding out what Rustin believes/or says he believes may be found in a letter which he addressed to the New York Times a short while ago. He wants the "civil rights movement to broaden its social objectives." He wants the movement to inaugurate "over-all social reform." And, of course, he believes in the "enactment of social legislation for all Americans." He wants the poor white trash (M.L. King uses the phrase to work his Negro audiences into a frenzy) -- he wants his white allies to fight for "bolder concepts of social welfare." Rustin will tell you how "they mock the electorate," how "they will ultimately frustrate" the best Executive intentions, and, writes Rustin, "our present political alignments are the principal obstacles to social reform." Bayard Rustin reveals his total ignorance of the American system of government and how it works. He proposes, without a scintilla of imagination, that the Negro Freedom-Now Movement should capture the Republican and Democratic parties: "parties which permit themselves to be used as vehicles for the entrenchment of racist and conservative power." Rustin closes his letter to the New York Times with the suggestion that the "next marches should be on the Democratic and Republican party conventions." (New York Times, December 28, 1963)

Rustin signed his letter to the Times with the title, "Deputy Director, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom." It is much too soon to be confident in making an evaluation of the March, one that will stick. It has begun to appear that the seeds of jealousy were sown in the long tramp-tramp-tramp in Washington, D.C. By virtue of his seniority -- and seniority alone -- the leadership of A. Philip Randolph is as long as his remaining years. At this point in the Negro Freedom Story, the de facto leadership belongs to Martin Luther King, and well he knows it. If any of the aspirants succeed in crowding Mr. King out of his No. 1 spot in the Movement, Bayard Rustin seems destined to draw the Lucky Lot. Rustin has received the accolades of both King and Randolph, and their praise only confirms his estimate of himself. In signing himself as Deputy Director of the March, Rustin serves notice that he intends to hold on to the title long after it ceased to represent any functional reality.

Somewhere along the line, King's radicalism brought him into association with A. J. Muste, almost universally held to be the father of present-day militant pacifism. One of A. J.'s pacifist tentacles is called the Church Peace Mission (the CPM appears to be dormant at the present time). The Dutch-born, erstwhile nonparty Communist, dabbler in all shades of radicalism, nearing 80 years of age, the lithe but limber A.J. Muste has a favorite photograph of himself for use in his publicity: it shows him in mid-air, jumping over a guarded fence which surrounds a defense plant to which are admitted only those bearing proper credentials.

On April 6, 1962, Muste released a pamphlet entitled "A Christian Approach to Nuclear War." It called for the advocacy of unilateral disarmament (by the U.S.) and peaceful resistance to Communism. The Communist conspiracy would like nothing more than the rapid and extensive growth of these two types of action. The list of sponsors of the pamphlet includes the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Speaking at a session of hearings before the Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, on May 24, 1962, page 2692,

Senator Strom Thurmond introduced a pamphlet issued by the War Resisters League. (Bayard Rustin is executive secretary of the WRL). Senator Thurmond described the WRL pamphlet as one of "several hundred examples of antimilitary, pro-Communist youth actions," and that it "is an all-out attack against Polaris submarines; it promotes peace marches...and it generates a wide variety of civil defense protest actions for disarmament and disloyalty...Rev. A. J. Muste and Martin Luther King are prominently named as promoters of resistance against the so-called U.S. arms race. You will note the absence of reference to Communist aggression." Featuring the names of Muste and King came naturally in a project which was under the direction of Bayard Rustin. The three men have been intimately associated in a wide variety of ultra-leftist activity for almost ten years.

All three men -- Muste, King, and Rustin -- profess to be disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. Take a long good look at their claim to be followers of Gandhi. Martin Luther King has little, if any, likeness to Gandhi, either in doctrine or behavior. Gandhi embraced the doctrine of quietism and turned it into a political weapon. M. L. King is a bombastic orator, a familiar public speaker who is forever tempted to use words for their own sake, not for understandable communication. The result is that he promises a wagon load of impossibilities. This is not so deplorable when only the "talented tenth" are deceived; they have the power to un-believe the bombast by the time the orator has reached his closing promise.

On the 2nd of June this year, Mr. King sent a telegram to Jesse Gray, director of Community Council on Housing, identified as an organizer of the Communist Party of Harlem. King wired Gray as follows: "You have my absolute support in your righteous and courageous effort to expose the outrageous condition that Negroes confront as a result of substandard housing conditions."

This is the story of Martin Luther King, Jr., who tells the whole world "that truth is not to be found either in traditional capitalism or in Marxism." And that Marx and Engels were men "afire with a passion for social justice," which is a falsehood.

Date of Mail 8-28-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100 106670-443

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Date of Mail 8 - 24 - 64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-106670-442

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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X For your information: *JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND*  
*will be sent AT A LATER DATE.*

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Date of Mail 8-23-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-106670-441

Permanent Serial Charge Out



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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Date of Mail

8 - 23 - 64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject

JUNE MAIL

Martin Luther King

Removed By

**65 SEP 10 1964**

File Number

100 - 106670 - 440

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1136

Unrecorded serial dated 8/26/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

August 31, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Rushing

1 - Mr. Forsyth

b7(c)

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-5586)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28 BY SP4 JRM/LL

b07b

5/26/64.

Re: Special Agent

dated

b7(c)

In view of the importance of the subject in racial matters, the Bureau is of the opinion that all information concerning the subject should be readily available and up to date. Therefore, you are instructed to submit an up-to-date report, suitable for dissemination, containing all unreported pertinent information regarding the subject's subversive activities and subversive associations.

This report must reach the Bureau no later than October 15, 1964.

NOTE:

Subject's name not included in Section A of the Reserve Index. All pertinent information has been disseminated to the Department and interested agencies as the information was received. It is deemed advisable to have a current summary of this information available.

WTF:jed  
(6)

REC 8

100-106670-439

EX-109

12 SEP 1 1964

MAILED 7  
AUG 31 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Loach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES

# Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/LL

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 13, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

We advised the White House on 8/8/64 that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, wanted to meet with the President to discuss certain problems in connection with the moratorium on racial demonstrations, which King felt dictated the necessity for a conference between himself and the President.

On the morning of 8/13/64, SAC Roney of the New York Office called and said that at 10:48 a.m. [redacted] advised King was in conversation with Bayard Rustin, currently active in the civil rights movement in New York City and known to have had previous communist affiliations. It appears they were discussing King's continued efforts to meet with the President on the civil rights matter.

During the conversation, King said that he talked to Presidential Assistant Lee White on the night of 8/12/64. White told King the President was tied up and wouldn't be able to see him. He wondered whether King would discuss the matter with the President on the telephone. King told Rustin that he felt the President was trying to avoid him. King felt that the President did not want to meet personally with King for fear it would get back to the South that the President was dealing with King. King told Rustin he thought they should put up a fight and instructed Rustin to get in touch with White and let him know that King feels the President is avoiding him. King told Rustin that he thought the President should know that King doesn't like it. King commented that the President needs the Negro vote and added "We have no way to go, but we can certainly stay home."

ACTION: We are advising the White House concerning King's comments to Rustin. We are following this matter closely and will keep you advised of pertinent developments.

100-106670

FJB:bgc

(7)

SEP 2 1964

SEP 9 1964

8/31/64

PLAIN

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31418)  
SUBJECT: CIRM  
BUfile 100-3-116  
  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C  
BUfile 100-106670

Re Atlanta airtel and radiogram dated 8/28/64, and Detroit teletype to Bureau, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in Detroit on 8/30/64. Enclosed for Atlanta are sufficient copies for dissemination to their respective files.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)  
    (3 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)  
    (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
    (1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)  
3 - Atlanta (RM)  
    (1 - 100-8520A) (CIRM) (Enc. 1)  
    (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 1)  
    (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC) (Enc. 1)  
1 - Detroit  
JEK/jlm  
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-27-80 BY SP1 GSK-DB JAL

100-116670 -  
NOT RECORDED  
152 SEP 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
August 31, 1964

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] advised that Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at the Greater Macedonia Baptist Church, 8200 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on August 30, 1964, between 12:30 PM and 2:00 PM.

[REDACTED] advised a huge overflow crowd, which he estimated to be approximately 4000 people, was present in the church and on the church grounds to hear King's speech.

[REDACTED] stated King's speech had no racial overtones and no mention was made of any racial disturbances either nationally or on the local scene.

[REDACTED] described the crowd as extremely orderly, older in appearance and practically one hundred percent Negro.

[REDACTED] stated King's introductory remarks consumed nearly one-third of the speech and dealt exclusively with his close kinship and affection for the people in the audience. [REDACTED] stated that during the course of King's speech, he made mention of his struggle during the Alabama bus boycott by the Negroes and in his concluding remarks stressed the importance of voting in the forthcoming presidential election.

[REDACTED] stated King did not advocate any specific candidate but commented that they should vote for the candidate who would treat the Negroes in the fairest manner.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-27-86 BY SP1 GSK-OB-JAL

ENCLOSURE



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/28/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

August 31, 1964

1 - Mr. Trainor  
1 - Mr. Forsyth

Airtel

b7(c)

To: SAC, Newark

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28-80 BY SP8 RML/la  
6074

Reurtel 8/28/64 concerning information obtained  
from highly sensitive sources.

Insure that detailed information obtained from  
the indicated sources is furnished to the Bureau, as  
well as appropriate offices, and such that may be dis-  
seminated is included in a communication suitable for  
dissemination. This should be done notwithstanding the  
fact that daily summaries of such information were furnished  
to Assistant Director DeLoach.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28-80 BY SP8 RML/la  
6074

MAILED 5

AUG 31 1964

COMM-FBI

REC 30 / 100 - 106670 - 437  
EX-117

10 AUG 31 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 436 incoming

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 436 - outgoing.

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Date: August 27, 1964

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)  
SUBJECT: CIRM  
~~Bufile 100-3-116~~  
New York File 100-151548  
Atlanta File 100-6520A

COMINFIL OF SCLC  
IS - C  
Bufile 100-438794  
New York File 100-149194  
Atlanta File 100-5718

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-27-80 BY SP1-GSK-DB JAC

CARBON COPY

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated August 21, 1964.

By referenced airtel Atlanta requested Baltimore to determine subscriber to phone number 685-3500 and further identify one HENRY HARRINGTON (Phonetic), then at Baltimore, in Room Number 712, attempting to contact MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Unidentified caller advised KING's secretary that he was to meet with KING in Atlantic City during the coming weekend.

Investigation by Baltimore determined the phone number 685-3500 to be the main trunk line of Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Maryland.

 advised that his records of registration and long-distance calls are presently

- (5) - Bureau (3 - ~~100-3-116~~) (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
2 - New York (1 - 100-151548) (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC)  
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6520A) (CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)  
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
2 - Baltimore

TM:dfm  
(12)

61 SEP 4 1964

NOT RECORDED  
172 SEP 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-142

BA 100-23140

going through a filing process which makes it virtually impossible to sort out specific registration cards for approximately two to three weeks. [REDACTED] stated the Holiday Inn (Downtown) has recently opened for business and inexperienced help makes the examination of records a herculean task at the moment. He volunteered to assist the contacting agent in securing desired information as soon as filing section has regulated itself for current business. b7(D)

The August 25, 1964, issue of Baltimore Afro-American reflected that the 39th Annual Convention of the National Bar Association was held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore on August 20, 21 and 22, 1964. The group was addressed by W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who represented President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, at the banquet on August 22, 1964. The Baltimore Convention was sponsored by the Monumental Bar Association of Maryland under leadership of W. EMERSON BROWN, JR.

Baltimore will check records as expeditiously as possible and set out appropriate leads for office covering area where HARRINGTON resides.

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: August 25, 1964

SUBJECT: RACIAL MATTERS  
1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JPM

Mr. DeLoach called from Atlantic City at 10:40 a.m. today to advise that based upon information received from Walter Jenkins, also information from our informants, Martin Luther King, who is recognized as the champion of the Negro groups in Atlantic City, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party now has 13 votes lined up in the Credentials Committee. This means that the question of seating the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be brought to the floor of the Convention tonight.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party only needs 11 votes in order to bring the question of seating their delegation to the Convention floor for a fight regarding this matter. Jenkins concedes they currently have 13. He is attempting this morning to have various Democratic heads talk to various members of the Credentials Committee and have them change their vote to not bring this question to a fight on the floor. He is of the opinion that he may be able to succeed.

The crucial point of the Convention insofar as possible violence is concerned will occur between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. this afternoon. If the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is not seated, then the unruly elements within the Negro groups will possibly attempt to demonstrate. If these groups are seated this, of course, will placate the Negroes, and there will be little consideration of violence. At the present time the Negro groups have no plans whatsoever as to what they will do if the event they are not seated. We will follow this matter closely and all informants have been alerted to keep on top of this situation.

ACTION:

For information. ✓

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:dgs (6)

NOT RECORDED

167 AUG 31 1964

14 AUG 28 1964

8-25-64

SUBV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/14/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/18/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

5:01 PM URGENT 8-28-64 LLB  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM DETROIT 282132

CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C.

RE ATLANTA RAD TODAY.

DUE TO EXTREME DELICATE NATURE OF CAPTIONED MATTER,  
 THIS OFFICE UACB CONTEMPLATES NO ACTION.

RECEIVED: 6:07 PM JFD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JLM/ML

100-15567  
 NOT RECORDED  
 12 SEP 1 1964

6076

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-15567

64 SEP 3 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

F B I

Date: 8/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)  
SUBJECT: CIRM

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

ReNY teletype dated 8/22/64.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [REDACTED] b(2) b(7)(D)

- 5-Bureau (100-3-116) (Encl. 7) (RM)
  - (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6520-A) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
  - (1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1-Newark (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1-New York (100-151548) (42)

JMK:rmv  
(12)

ENCLOSURE

58 SEP 3 1964

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
87 AUG 28 1964

CARBON COPY  
12-2-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JPM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-25-84  
6076

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-116-200

NY 100-151548

As you will note, the NYO has added on the documentation of RUSTIN that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died on 8/22/64.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)

b7(D)

Files of the NYO contain insufficient information to characterize HERB CALLENDER.



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to 100-3-116  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 25, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

12.2.80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 8-25-84  
6026

Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 21, 1964, that he had learned that Bayard Rustin, Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and Andrew Young (Executive Assistant to King) were in contact on that date. They took the opportunity to consider the Democratic National Convention (opening in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 24, 1964) and whether Rustin thought King should attend.

Rustin advised King that he should appear tomorrow (August 22, 1964) at 2:00 p.m. and put up a fight to get them seated (Freedom Democratic Party delegates from Mississippi). After that, Rustin opined, it seemed that King might be in a position that he might not want to be in. In explaining to King and Young just what he meant, Rustin said that in the event President Johnson did something unacceptable to the "left youngsters", they would demonstrate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF INFORMATION

DATE 21-22-84  
BY SP4 JMM/ML

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

and if King were there, they would expect him to join them, and should he refuse, the press would ask for an explanation. Regardless of what King might say, Rustin said, it would be interpreted by them (youngsters) as harmful to their efforts. He said King should not be in that position, and that one way to prevent it was to leave tomorrow (August 22, 1964) after his appearance. X

In continuing, Rustin said if King were in Atlantic City and something should happen, people like Walter Reuther (President of the United Auto Workers and Vice President of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO) would ask his support in stopping the "youngsters" from doing "kookie things." For that reason, Rustin said, he (Rustin) would not go to the Convention. X

According to the source, Rustin told King and Young that he had been called by "youngsters" in Atlantic City, New Jersey, requesting that he call King and ask him to telegram Attorney General Robert Kennedy and request his support (in seating the delegates from the Freedom Democratic Party). In this regard, Rustin advised King to do whatever he could to strike a blow for freedom. X

King, Rustin said, should make his appearance at the meeting of the Credentials Committee on August 22, 1964, then he could return to New York City, to Atlanta, Georgia, or go any place he desired to go. In the event King desired X

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Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

to return to the Convention he could consider going on Monday or Tuesday, Rustin stated, provided there was to be a peaceful demonstration to seat the delegates. In this regard, King said he had been assured by James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) that demonstrations would be peaceful. To this, Rustin said Farmer did not have control of CORE, therefore, he could not control what happened. Rustin said this was because Farmer had given his "left wing" such freedom to do what they wanted, that nobody paid any attention to him. X

Furthermore, Rustin said that CORE had sent the biggest "kook" down to Atlantic City to organize demonstrations. According to the source, Rustin identified this person as Herb Callender (Chairman of the Bronx Chapter of CORE). X

Rustin told Andrew Young that he should attend the Convention to act as King's representative. This, Rustin said, would permit people to relay requests and messages to King through Young, who could then inform them that King was unavailable due to an accident. Rustin said King's injury might be the most fortunate thing to ever happen to King. King said he was using a crutch in order to get around. This prompted Rustin to advise King to go to Atlantic City on a crutch. By doing that, Rustin said, the people from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee would interpret it as a great token. X

With regard to King's appearance before the Credentials Committee, Rustin told him that Joseph Rauh (Counsel to the United Auto Workers and counsel to the Freedom Democratic Party) would expect him to talk for about X

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

fifteen minutes. Rustin told King to make a real emotional appeal for the Freedom Delegates and to read a statement which Andrew Young had prepared. The following is in essence what was contained therein: X

"That no state had gone to such extremes to prevent participation of Negro citizens in political life as the state of Mississippi," and enumerated such things as "literacy tests, economic reprisals, police intimidation and church burnings," to support the allegation, and said that "as a consequence, citizens of that state had come to the Convention in a moral appeal for recognition and representation in the Democratic Party. The seating of the delegation from the Freedom Party has political and moral significance far beyond the borders of Mississippi or the halls of the Convention, for there the very idea of representative government is at stake." In conclusion, the statement urged the seating and recognition of the Freedom Democratic Party delegates. X

Rustin, the source said, was highly complimentary of the statement, but instructed Young to add the following: "that all who love democracy and freedom, nothing was so symbolic as whether the right decision was made to seat the delegates." X

King told Rustin that since neither he nor Rustin would be in Atlantic City during the Convention, they should try to get together in New York City to discuss what they planned to do before the election. X



( ~~SECRET~~ )

Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The same confidential source advised on August 22, 1964, that Bayard Rustin was in contact with one Cortland (ph) on that date. Rustin told Cortland that Martin Luther King was going to appear before the Credentials Committee of the Democratic Party on that date, to present his testimony. X

Rustin said King was also willing to send a telegram to Attorney General Kennedy (seeking his moral support in seating the delegation from the Freedom Democratic Party). In light of that, Cortland read the following telegram which was to be sent in the name of King to Kennedy: X

"Four years after the Convention in which your brother took up the fight for full civil rights throughout the United States, we call upon you to carry that fight forward by voicing your support for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Your experience as Attorney General has made you the man in the country who is most aware of the moral imperative to support the Mississippians in their serious effort to change the human condition. Your voice on this issue would carry a great moral and political weight in favor of a democratic decision on the floor of the Convention. Your statement of support will encourage all who work for the liberal cause in both the North and the South. X

Rustin approved the statement and told Cortland to release it from the office of the Freedom Party in Atlantic City, New Jersey, when the right opportunity arose. X

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Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party,  
United States of America -  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

"The New York Times", Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

-7-  
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF Class

Date: 8/24/64

DATE 11/15/84 Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

12.28  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-24-84  
6076

ReNYteletype dated 8/20/64.

Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source furnishing the information in the letterhead memorandum was [REDACTED]

b(1) c

100-106670

RECORDED

- (5) - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - New York (100-130250) (THOMAS DAVIS KAHN)
- 1 - New York (100-133062) (RACHELLE HOROWITZ)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York

JMK:mgs

56 SEP 8 1964  
149  
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-151548

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
The source furnishing the characterization of [REDACTED] was: Records of Selective Service, reviewed [REDACTED], 1961.

The NYO has noted at the end of the documentation of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, that he expired in New York City on 8/22/64.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the source in furnishing information of this nature.

b(1)

C

b(2) b(7)(D)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 24, 1964

BU 100-3-116

**SECRET**

Communist Party, United States of  
America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin and Rachelle Horowitz (a confidante of Rustin's) were in contact on that date. According to the source, they discussed a meeting which took place on that date in Washington, D.C., between several civil rights leaders and President Lyndon Johnson. Among those in attendance, according to Rustin were: A. Philip Randolph (President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), James Farmer (National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)), "someone from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC (John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC), and the whole gang except for Martin Luther King".

Rustin, in commenting on what transpired during the meeting, said he learned that President Johnson did just what Joseph Rauh (Vice-President of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and the attorney for the Democratic Freedom Party) said he would do, "talked for fifteen minutes on all they had done and all the Party (Democratic) was planning to do". Rustin said that for the last fifteen minutes, President Johnson had charts showing how the white back lash was growing.

Rustin, the source advised, castigated James Farmer for not speaking out on the Mississippi Freedom Party, and described the meeting as a "fiasco".

According to the source, Rustin remarked that he was glad "we" talked King out of it (attending the meeting).

**SECRET**

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE

12-2-80 CONTINUED  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAm/14  
REASON FOR FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-24-84  
6076

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *Location*  
DATE 11/29/77

*Copy 1-3 declassified  
by SP-1 gde/jce  
5/10/99*

6080 2  
*declassified 11/29/77*

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The same confidential source advised on August 19, 1964, that Rustin and Tom Kahn conferred on that date. Rustin told Kahn about the meeting which transpired on that date between the President and civil rights leaders. He said nobody dared mention the demonstrations (apparently referring to planned demonstrations of civil rights organizations at the Democratic Convention) or efforts to seat the delegation representing the Freedom Party from Mississippi. X

Rustin related that A. Philip Randolph had told him that he was sorry he had wasted his time by attending, and was sorry Rustin had not gotten hold of him in time to stop him. X

Later during the day of August 19, 1964, the same source advised that Rustin conferred with one Lucy (Last Name Unknown) (believed by the source to be a reporter for the "New York Post"). Rustin told her that Martin Luther King was in town (New York City) on that date, and that "we" are working on his testimony (before the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party). X

Lucy, the source related, asked Rustin how deeply committed were the state delegations that say they are going to support the Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention. X

Rustin, in answering, said he was of the opinion that they were committed until the President made clear what he wants done. He said he thought many of them would fall by the wayside. He said the "inside story" was that a number of President Johnson's advisors were for seating both delegations from Mississippi or neither; but that President Johnson, to save what he could of the South, wanted to get away with seating regulars and doing X

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

nothing about the delegates representing the Freedom Democratic Party.

In continuing their conference, Lucy asked what transpired during the meeting in Washington between the President and the civil rights leaders. In reply, Rustin said the Freedom Democratic Party was not discussed, and said he preferred not to say why the meeting was held. X

With regard to King, Rustin said he sent a strong telegram to the President which the source said, in substance was as follows: X

"That it was obvious that a denial of voting and political representation had occurred in the state of Mississippi which had excluded and ignored Negro citizens of that state. That was a problem to which the Freedom Democratic Party had sought to address itself in the most lawful, orderly, disciplined and democratic means open to them." King, the telegram said, went on to say that he stood behind the efforts of the Freedom Democratic Party and must do everything in his power to urge the seating of their delegates at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. In conclusion, King requested an opportunity to discuss the matter with the President. X

According to the source, Lucy and Rustin discussed what, if any, pressure the President might be receiving as to the seating of the Freedom Party delegates. Rustin said it was generally felt among liberals that President Johnson should seat both delegations from Mississippi and then split the vote. He said the President was resisting this method in order to hold remnants from the South. X

With regard to the makeup of the Credentials Committee of the Democratic Party, Rustin said he was not X



Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

supposed to tell her, but that "off the record, King, Wilkins, Joseph Rauh and Aaron Henry (the head of the Freedom Party delegation) would appear before the Committee". Also, Rustin said, "off the record, Reuther (Walter) was among those working for both delegations being seated." X

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the YSL appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1961, that Thomas David Kahn admitted being a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) from 1957 to 1961, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL during this same period.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

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"Party" in 1941, the article  
states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant  
to Executive Order 10450.

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held in New York City, on February 9-12,  
1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast  
Communist publication until it ceased  
publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED] (b1)

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reliable information in the past, advised on  
February 19 and 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin  
contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates,  
and sought his advice as to how he could  
escape from a speaking engagement to which  
he was committed. On the latter contact,  
Davis told Rustin that he was working on his  
request and had contacted friends who had  
contacts with the group to which Rustin was  
to speak.

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

[REDACTED]

b(1)

"The New York Times", Monday, August 24,  
1964, page 27, column 4, reports that  
Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary,  
CP, USA, died in New York City on  
Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

Communist Party, United States of America  
New York Location  
Communist Influence in Social Matters

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

~~SECRET~~  
Communist Party, United States of America  
Hague Convention  
Communist Influence in Social Matters

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

This document contains information relating to the activities of the YSL in the U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General

DATE 2 2 80 BY SPY August 18, 1964

6076

JRM:ll

Director, FBI

REC 14

100-106670-435

EX-108

LETTER QUESTIONING PROTECTION  
AFFORDED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
ON JULY 24, 1964, BY FBI AGENTS

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
AUG 17 5 13 PM '64

I am returning herewith the letter dated July 28, 1964, from Lawrence A. Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, which was referred to you by the White House. You will note that this letter is a copy of a communication which Sheriff Rainey wrote to me. In it, Sheriff Rainey questions the authority by which FBI Agents furnished protection to Dr. Martin Luther King during his July 24, 1964, visit in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Sheriff Rainey is a suspect in the case entitled "Unknown Subjects; Michael Henry Schwerner; Andrew Goodman; James Earl Chaney--Victims, Civil Rights." He has displayed a hostile, uncooperative attitude toward the FBI and has engaged in a campaign of harassment against our Agents. In view of these facts, I did not dignify Sheriff Rainey's letter with a reply when the original was received by me.

FBI Agents were, of course, on hand throughout Dr. Martin Luther King's visit in Philadelphia, Mississippi. They performed this assignment at the instruction of the President after information had been received indicating that an attempt might be made on Dr. King's life during his stay in Mississippi.

Based upon Sheriff Rainey's past actions, it may be anticipated that he will attempt to misuse any reply to his July 28, 1964, letter that he might receive from either the Department or the White House. Accordingly, I feel the best course of action is to ignore his inquiry.

Enclosure

- 1 -- Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo of 8-17-64 captioned "Visit of Dr. Martin Luther King to Philadelphia, Mississippi."

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Rm.  
Holmes  
Gandy

GWG:par

XEROX

70 SEP 15 1964

AUG 31 1964

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL

8-17-64

10 AUG 28 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-25706-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Al Rosen			
2.				
3.				
4.				

- |                                                                   |                                           |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE                                | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION                           | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME          | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ |                                           |                                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ |                                           |                                           |

REMARKS

Al:

Could you informally give me any guidance as to how I should answer our good friend, the Sheriff?

BM  
8/10

*Memo, from to DeLoach, 8/17/64  
Memos to Burke Marshall of  
Civil Rights Division. 8/18/64  
REC 14 100-106610-15*

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
	ST-103		
			10 AUG 28 1964

ENCLOSURE XEROX  
AUG 31 1964

UNRECORDED COPY

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: ..... August 3, 1964 .....

TO: Mr. Joe Dolan, Department of Justice

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President .....
- B. Draft for presidential signature .....
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature .....
- D. Other: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/2/80 BY SP4 JRM/eb 60761
- (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office .....
- (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling ..... XX .....
- (3) For your information .....
- (4) For comment .....

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes ..... No XX .....

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes ..... No XX .....

REMARKS: Copy of letter to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI, from Lawrence A. Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County, Miss., 7-28-64, wanting to know by what authority FBI agents were assigned to protect Martin Luther King on his visit to Philadelphia, Miss.

By direction of the President:

H.T.  
Hobart Taylor, Jr.  
Associate Counsel  
to the President

XEROX

AUG 31 1964

100-160000

16-1-7747	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
13	AUG 7 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	



July 28, 1964

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On your recent visit to the State of Mississippi you made a statement that the FBI was an investigating force and not a police force, and that your organization could not protect the Rights Workers and other such workers.

On July 24, 1964, Martin Luther King, a person upon whom there appears to be substantial evidence to support the fact that he is a communist, arrived in the City of Philadelphia, Mississippi, at approximately 3:30 P.M. From the time he arrived until the time of his departure King was given full FBI protection which consisted of approximately 20 to 24 FBI agents which were with him at all times. We believe that the protection of King could have been adequately handled by state and local law enforcement officers. As a citizen of this county and as a public official of our county, I am very interested in finding out by what authority you were authorized to give such protection to King. Your kind consideration in answering this inquiry will be appreciated.

*Lawrence A. Rainey*  
LAWRENCE A. RAINEY

SHERIFF OF NESHABA COUNTY, MISSISSI

cc: PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

LAR/flh

XEROX

AUG 31 1964

7

100-1066

ENCLOSURE

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

8/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI  
 FROM: SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: CIRM  
 BUfile 100-3-116  
 PHfile 100-47106

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.  
 SM-C  
 BUfile 100-106670  
 PHfile 100-46230

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
 DECLASSIFICATION

12-2-80

2

8-17-84

6076

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies are designated for the Atlanta Office and one for New York.

Dissemination was made to ONI, OSI, and INTC locally.

ENCLOSURE

- Bureau (RM)  
 (3 - 100-3-116)  
 (1 - 100-106670) (Enc. 10)  
 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)  
 (1 - 100-6520-A) (CIRM)  
 (1 - 157-400) (KING)  
 1 - New York (100-151548) (CIRM) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)  
 4 - Philadelphia  
 (1 - 100-47106)  
 (1 - 100-46230)  
 (1 - 100-29528) (RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER)  
 (1 - (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE  
 MAJOR URBAN AREAS - RACIAL MATTERS)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP (SP) OF Class  
 DATE 11/15/81 Sm/AM

COPY

100-106670-  
 NOT RECORDED  
 150 AUG 31 1964

OLB:ARM

(11)

Approved: W

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

60 SEP 3 1964



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 17, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12-280  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FOIA  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

6076

8-17-84

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.,  
SPEAKS IN PHILADELPHIA,  
AUGUST 10, 1964

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a daily newspaper, in its issue of August 11, 1964, page 2, contained an article captioned "King Calls Violence Futile". This article reflected that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, described as "apostle of non-violent resistance in the civil rights field", told 3,000 Negro college women Monday night, August 10, 1964, that violence and war are obsolete in the nuclear age.

KING addressed the 41st meeting of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Irvine Auditorium at the University of Pennsylvania. He condemned the recent rioting in Harlem and Rochester, N. Y. He stated that violence is not only immoral but also impractical. He stated, however, that so long as there is segregation and discrimination the causes of violence will remain present.

He called for "massive programs" to rid the nation of its Negro ghettos.

KING stressed love as the chief means of ending segregation. He stated that Negroes "can love the oppressor while hating the action of oppression". In regard to the 1964 Presidential Election, KING stated "If it is GOLDWATER in '64, it will be hot water in '65, bread and water in '66, and no water at all in '67".

He urged increased Negro voter registrations.

The Philadelphia Inquirer also carried an article on the same page stating that CECIL B. MOORE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated Monday, August 10, 1964, that public

INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF

DATE 2-15-78

declassification

SEP 7 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic down-  
grading and declassification~~

IDENTIFICATION 100-106670-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.,  
SPEAKS IN PHILADELPHIA,  
AUGUST 10, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

discussion has increased the likelihood of racial riots in Philadelphia.

MOORE referred to recent statements made by the Philadelphia Executive Director of the Urban League plus statements made by Judge RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER.

According to the Philadelphia representative of the Urban League, Philadelphia is a "racial tinderbox". Judge ALEXANDER disagreed stating that Philadelphia "built-in safeguards in the form of a number of private and public agencies".

The September 17, 1931, issue of the "Moscow News", an English language Communist newspaper published in Moscow, Russia, carried an article captioned "Communism Is the Only Hope of the Negro People" which is set out in part below.

"Soviet Russia is the only country that offers liberty and equality to all people black and white. When I go home to America, I shall tell my people, the Negroes, that their salvation lies in Communism.' This from Raymond Pace Alexander and his young wife, both attorneys from Philadelphia now in Moscow. 'There has been a tremendous Negro movement toward Communism in the past few years,' Alexander declared. 'Our people have been coming to us asking us questions about Socialism, anxious to know if the Socialist government in Russia was as it was painted. I came to find out so that I could give them firsthand information. I shall tell them that Communism offers the only government of the masses.' Alexander, a graduate of Harvard University, has been President of the National Bar Association of America, the only national association for Negro lawyers, for the past two years."

The November 30, 1946, edition of the Philadelphia "Afro-American", a twice-weekly Negro newspaper published in Philadelphia, carried an article captioned "Civil Rights Unit to be Formed Here". The article said that a two day conference to organize a Philadelphia chapter of the Civil Rights Congress would be held December 13-14, 1946. The article stated that RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER, Attorney, would serve as chairman during a luncheon meeting on December 14, 1946, at the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.,  
SPEAKS IN PHILADELPHIA,  
AUGUST 10, 1964

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b(1)

that a dinner was held June 7, 1958, at the China Village, 917 Race Street, Philadelphia, in celebration of the victory of the Philadelphia Smith Act defendants. During the dinner, JOSEPH ROBERTS, one of the Smith Act defendants and a former CP official in Philadelphia, said that he wished to thank everyone who had assisted the Philadelphia Smith Act defendants in gaining their freedom. Among those specifically named was RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 8-17-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: VISIT OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
TO PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI

## BACKGROUND:

Late last month, Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey and Judge Leonard E. Warren of Neshoba County, Mississippi, wrote practically identical letters to the Bureau inquiring as to the Bureau's authority for furnishing "full FBI protection" to Martin Luther King during King's visit in Philadelphia, Mississippi, on July 24th.

As you know, FBI protection was extended to King as a result of an order issued by the President; and information had been received indicating that an attempt upon King's life might be made while he was in Mississippi.

Neither the letter received from Judge Warren nor the one from Sheriff Rainey was acknowledged.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENT:

The Civil Rights Division of the Department has now forwarded to the Bureau a copy of the letter which Rainey wrote to the Director. This copy of Rainey's letter was originally sent to the White House; and the White House referred it to the Department on August 3rd "for suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling." The Department has asked the Bureau for informal guidance as to how to answer Sheriff Rainey.

Rainey is, of course, a principal suspect in the MIBURN case (disappearance and murders of the three civil rights workers whose bodies were found outside Philadelphia, Mississippi, on August 4, 1964). He has displayed a hostile and uncooperative attitude toward the Bureau; and his letter inquiring concerning the protection given to Martin Luther King obviously is merely a harassing tactic.

XEROX  
AUG 31 1964  
REC 14 100-106670-1134  
The Jackson Office has advised that in view of Sheriff Rainey's openly hostile attitude and in view of the fact that he is a principal suspect in the MIBURN

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure  
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure

10 AUG 28 1964  
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure  
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL  
8-17-64

GWG:par/blh

(7)

(continued next page)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo  
Re: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

case, our Agents in Philadelphia did not tell Rainey about the alleged threat against King's life when King visited Philadelphia last month.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be sent the Civil Rights Division of the Department suggesting that Sheriff Rainey's letter not be acknowledged since Rainey is a suspect in the MIBURN case and since Rainey has adopted a hostile, uncooperative attitude.

*W. J. Jones* *DeLoach* *W. A. R.* *W. J. Jones*  
*ok.*  
*H*

REC-53 100-106670-433

August 26, 1964

ST-112

[Redacted]

Redondo Beach, California

b7(c)

Dear [Redacted]

AUG 26 11 33 AM '64  
FBI  
REC'D - READING ROOM

Your letter of August 18th has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will understand my inability to be of aid.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There is no record of Correspondent in Bufiles.

PDW:plr  
(3) plr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/MLJ/GBT  
6076

MAILED 4  
AUG 27 1964  
FBI

Keyser  
HUG SE  
JRM/MLJ/GBT  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

20 SEP 2 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials



TRUE COPY


August 18, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover

In my church work and from most things I read & hear Martin Luther King is one of the more stable and responsible negro leaders. Yet in other publications and two of our local ministers say he is a communist or at best a fellow traveler - I am confused -

Could you please tell me the truth---

Sincerely,

  
Redondo Beach, Calif.

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

1 TC 8/24/64 ple  
acb 8/26/64  
POW: per

REC-53

100-106670-433

August 18, 1964

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In my church work and from most things I read & hear Martin Luther King is one of the more stable and responsible negro leaders. Yet in other publications and two of our local ministers say he is a communist or at best a fellow traveler - I am confused -

Could you please tell me the truth -

Sincerely, b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Redondo Beach, Calif.

CORRESPONDENCE

1 TC 8/24/64 PLW  
aeb 8/26/64  
PDW:plw

Domestic Intelligence Division  
Informative Note

8-25-64

Attached Phoenix teletype reveals that subject, who is in custody of the Tucson, Arizona, Police Department on a loitering charge and being held in lieu of \$10,000 bond for armed robbery, Los Angeles, California, advised Tucson Police Department that subsequent to 7-18-64 while in Washington, D. C., he attempted to assassinate President Johnson. He alleged he went to the White House on 3 occasions, aimed .22 caliber revolver at silhouette of man near window, second floor, White House, but did not shoot as interrupted by pedestrians on street. This information has been furnished to the Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, which will interview subject regarding this allegation as well as to [REDACTED], Secret Service,

on 8-25-64.

AJD

b7(c)  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/m  
6076

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-28 BY SP4JRM/ML

FBI PHOENIX

5:21 PM MST URGENT 8-25-64 DLL 6070

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX 3P

[REDACTED] ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO  
ASSASINATE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

REPORTER FOR THE TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN, NEWSPAPER, TUCSON,  
ARIZONA, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED PHOENIX OFFICE TODAY STATING  
HE HAD INFORMATION THAT [REDACTED] WAS IN CUSTODY OF TUCSON POLICE  
DEPARTMENT AND HAD MADE STATEMENTS TO EFFECT THAT HE, [REDACTED]  
HAD ATTEMPTED TO ASSASINATE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

[REDACTED] TUCSON PD, ADVISED [REDACTED] WAS ARRESTED ON  
AUGUST TWENTY ONE LAST ON LOITERING CHARGE. SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW  
HAD WITH HIM BY PD PERSONNEL ON AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, [REDACTED] ADMITTED  
TO ARMED ROBBERY IN LOS ANGELES. THIS CHARGE HAS BEEN VERIFIED  
AND [REDACTED] IS BEING HELD FOR LOS ANGELES AUTHORITIES IN LIEU OF  
TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND.

DURING INTERVIEW BY TUCSON PD [REDACTED] STATED [REDACTED] WAS RELEASED  
[REDACTED] FROM ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY WHERE HE  
SERVED SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY. [REDACTED] VAGUE AS TO DATES OR  
PLACES, HOWEVER, HE CLAIMS THAT AFTER HE LEFT ILLINOIS HE WENT  
END PAGE ONE

69 SEP 2 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

*J. G. [unclear]*  
*D. J. [unclear]*

*6-2*  
*By: [unclear]*

*64-100-178*

*b7(c)*

*100-106670-*

NOT RECORDED  
183 AUG 31 1964

PAGE TWO

TO NEW YORK CITY WHERE HE FOUND A TWENTY TWO CALIBRE REVOLVER ON SEAT OF AN AUTOMOBILE. HE COMMITTED AN ARMED ROBBERY AT NYC AND THEN WENT TO WASHINGTON, D. C. WHILE IN WASHINGTON HE MET AND HAD FIGHT WITH FOUR NEGROES, ONE OF WHOM HE SHOT AND ONE OF WHOM HE STABBED. THIS ALTERCATION AGGRAVATED HIM TO THE EXTENT THAT HE DECIDED TO ASSASINATE PRESIDENT JOHNSON. HE WENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND ON THREE OCCASIONS AIMED THE REVOLVER AT A SILHOUETTE OF A MAN WHO APPEARED NEAR A WINDOW ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE EAST WING OF THE WHITE HOUSE. HE CLAIMS THE ONLY REASON HE DID NOT SHOOT WAS THAT HE WAS INTERRUPTED BY PEDESTRIANS ON THE STREET. [REDACTED] CLAIMS HE LEFT WASHINGTON AND WENT TO ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, WITH THE INTENTION OF KILLING MARTIN LUTHER KING, HOWEVER, KING WAS NOT IN FLORIDA. SUBSEQUENTLY HE WENT TO KINGSTON, TENN., THEN TO TEXAS, HITCHHIKING INTO LOS ANGELES WHERE HE MET UP WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM HE PULLED AN ARMED ROBBERY ON WHICH CHARGE HE IS NOW BEING HELD BY TUCSON PD AS A FUGITIVE. b7(c)

CONTACT HAS BEEN HAD WITH [REDACTED] SAC, SECRET SERVICE, PHOENIX, WHO ADVISES HE WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED] RE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE PRESIDENT JOHNSON. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING  
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

TAKEN BY PHOENIX OTHER THAN SUBMISSION OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM  
TO BUREAU FOR DISSEMINATION AND DISSEMINATION OF LHM TO SECRET  
SERVICE, PHOENIX.

IN THE EVENT FURTHER PRESS INQUIRY RECEIVED THEY WILL BE  
ADVISED MATTER HAS BEEN REFERRED TO SECRET SERVICE.

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

TU C;R

P

TRUE COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 RML/LL

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
Pompano Beach, Fla.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

6076

Enclosed you will find the copy of a letter sent  
to the students of Springfield College in Springfield, Mass.

My nephew attends Springfield, and his Mother  
sent the letter to me.

To me it seemed a very peculiar letter for a man  
who was in charge of the "Spiritual Needs" of the students to  
send out, so I xeroxed it, and sent it to several friends.

One wrote back that she felt you should have a  
look at this letter.

Undoubtedly there is nothing amiss, but  
the first address my nephew ever heard at Springfield was about  
"The New Breed"

Liberal Education seems to enjoy seeing how far  
left it can go, and when Martin Luther King Jr. was selected for  
their Commencement Exercises it seemed a shame, but who am I to  
say anything, because Martin L. K. Jr. is going to receive the Nobel  
Peace Prize, I hear.

There is no need to acknowledge or comment  
on this letter; you are a busy man, but thought you might like to  
see it.

Mr. Hoover, please take care of yourself, because  
I am just one of the Millions of people in this Country that can  
sleep, because we know you are in charge of the F.B.I.

May God richly bless you and yours for your  
great service to America

Sincerely,

MCT-20

b7(c)

NOT RECORDED  
145 AUG 24 1964

60 AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-1012-27



## SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD 9, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Springfield College Student:

July 8, 1964

I hope you are having a pleasant summer, finding both refreshment and relaxation in whatever you are doing. I am sorry that you were unable to hear the address which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave at the Commencement exercise. Dr. King spoke directly and eloquently about the problems of war, of poverty, of ignorance, and of racial injustice. He began by saying:

"Most of you have read that interesting little sketch by Washington Irving entitled "Rip Van Winkle." The one thing that we remember about this story probably more than anything else is the fact that Rip Van Winkle slept 20 years. But there is another point in that story that is almost always completely overlooked. It was the sign on the Inn in the little town on the Hudson from which Rip went up into the mountain for his long sleep. When he went up, the sign had a picture of King George the Third of England. When he came down, it had a picture of George Washington, the first President of the United States. And when Rip looked up at the picture of George Washington, he was amazed. He was completely lost. He knew not who he was. This incident suggests that the most striking thing about the story of Rip Van Winkle is not merely that he slept 20 years, but that he slept through a revolution. While he was peacefully snoring up in the mountains a great revolution was taking place in the world, a revolution that in many points would change the face of the whole world, and Rip knew nothing about it. He was asleep. He slept through a revolution."

An important thing has happened in our nation since summer vacation began. It is the passage, the reality of a strong and hopefully effective Civil Rights law. And yet a law which calls for justice will have little or no effect on the world if we are guilty of sleeping through a revolution.

I do not write this letter to tell you how you must act, but only to add my voice to the plea of Martin Luther King: that you not spend this summer sleeping through a revolution. There are many constructive actions in behalf of improving race relations which you might consider during the summer months. In communities all over the United States there are projects for Voter Registration. These projects are aimed at informing the American public of the opportunities for voting and the means for registration. An informed and voting nation is the best guarantee of our freedoms. Call the local League of Women Voters or local Civil Rights organization or local churches to find out how you might be involved. Many communities are carrying on programs of educational tutoring for poorly educated and culturally deprived children and adults. Your skills may be needed in the war against ignorance. Equipping your minds with the facts, not the fancies, about civil and human rights is a responsibility you hold as an educated person and as a citizen. There are many opportunities available for opening your mind to such concerns during the summer months in your own communities.

Have a pleasant summer, but for your own sake and for the sake of the world, do not sleep through a revolution.

Sincerely,

*Robert R. Parschage*  
Robert R. Parschage  
College Chaplain and  
Instructor in Religion

100-10470  
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/24/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/21/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

8/20/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

CIRM

Bufile 100-3-116

Atfile 100-6520-A

WFOfile 100-42116

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

Bufile 100-106670

Atfile 100-5586

WFOfile 100-40164

ReWFOairtel 8/19/64.

[REDACTED]  
advised SA [REDACTED] that MARTIN LUTHER KING checked out of the Shoreham at 1:27 p.m., 8/20/64. Forwarding address is 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. KING occupied a single room, A-507, and there were no additional charges or toll calls.

b7(D)  
b7(C)

- ④ - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta
- 2 - WFO

FBG/cbf  
(3)

AIRTEL

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
162 AUG 27 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 J12771d

6076

58 SEP 1 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-116-2223

August 20, 1964

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
RE : CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 8/19/64.

An article appeared in the 8/19/64 issue of "The Daily Enterprise," a Riverside, California daily newspaper concerning KING's proposed forthcoming visit to Riverside, California.

The article quotes BARNETT GRIER, chairman for KING's appearance, as stating, "It looks extremely doubtful" that KING would be able to attend. GRIER states in the article the invitation was sent to KING in the belief he would be on the west coast next month (September, 1964), but it has since been learned he would not be in this area and would not be able to accept the invitation.

Matter will be followed through sources and if any change develops, Bureau will be advised.

- ⑥ - Bureau (100-3-116) (100-106670)  
1 - Atlanta (Info.)  
2 - Los Angeles (100-24345)  
(1 - 100-57229)

HLP:HMS  
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ML

6076

NOT RECORDED

174 AUG 27 1964

64 AUG 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 8/20/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/14

REASON FOR EXTENSION 2

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION 8-2084 6076

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~ORIGINAL ATTACHED~~

Re New York telephone call of Supervisor [redacted] to Bureau, 8/18/64, and teletype of 8/19/64.

b7(c)

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The sources who furnished the information used in the letterhead memorandum were [redacted] that order.

b(2)  
b7(D)

b(1)

- 5 - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 7) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - Newark (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

JMK:gmd  
(12)

NOT RECORDED  
202 AUG 26 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

66 AUG 31 1964

NY 100-151548

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)

b7(D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York  
August 20, 1964

Bureau 100-3-116

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *2-16-78* *USE FILES*

*12-2-80*  
CLASSIFIED AND *SP4JRM/ld*  
EXTENDED BY *2*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *8-20-84*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR *6076*  
DECLASSIFICATION

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 13, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he learned that Bayard Rustin and Lee White (White House Assistant) conferred on that date. Rustin was informed by White that the President was agreeable to a meeting after 10:00 AM, on August 19, 1964. ~~X~~

It is noted that the same confidential source advised on August 13, 1964, that the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was desirous of meeting with President Johnson and had requested an appointment.

In continuing their conference, White informed Rustin that the President had broadened the group with which he would meet, to include the top leadership in the civil rights movement. He said those who would definitely attend the meeting in addition to King were: James Farmer (National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE), and Roy Wilkins (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP). In addition, the following ~~X~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~  
~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

*6080 2*  
*LEGDles 11/29/77*

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

would be invited: A. Philip Randolph (President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), Whitney Young (Executive Secretary of the National Urban League) and John Lewis (Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC).~~X~~

According to the source, Rustin was told by White that the meeting would be "off the record", and requested that no announcement be made concerning it.~~X~~

Rustin told White that he would see to it that King made the plane that arrives in Washington, D.C., at 9:30 AM, August 19, 1964.~~X~~

According to the source, Rustin inquired of White if he (Rustin) was invited to the meeting with King and others, prompting White to advise in the negative. He said only those in leadership were being asked to attend.~~X~~

Rustin told White that he had desired to accompany King because he had a "bit" of influence with the younger people, many of whom were preparing a situation in Atlantic City (Democratic National Convention), which "we are trying to stop". He said were he to attend, it would be most helpful in the office he was setting up in Atlantic City.~~X~~

The same confidential source advised on August 18, 1964, that Rustin and Joseph L. Rauh (Counsel to the United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO, and Vice President of the Americans for Democratic Action, and attorney for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party) conferred on that date. Rustin told him that he had made plans for himself and Martin Luther King to meet with the President, but that the President had changed the arrangement to include other civil rights leaders.~~X~~

Rauh said he was of the opinion that the President was going to take the opportunity to inform the leaders how much he had done for them, and that "they must undermine the Freedom Democratic Party". Rauh said the President would tell just what all had been accomplished, then "float" into the Freedom Party issue.~~X~~



~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Continuing, Rauh said the only solution was to seat both delegations (the regular Democratic delegates from Mississippi and the delegates from the Freedom Party). If the President refuses, Rauh said, "then he is looking for trouble". X

Rauh said he was of the opinion that President Johnson would agree to seat both delegations if King told him there would be an "explosion if he did not". He said it all depended upon King and how forceful he was. King, Rauh said, "should just grab the ball and say you've got to seat them both, Mr. President". X

Rustin said he was of the opinion that it was more serious than that, "because if they are not, all kinds of elements are coming in with CORE to really raise heck down there" (Democratic Convention). X

Rauh said James Farmer had already announced that CORE's demonstration would be the largest demonstration of the summer. X

Rustin said he did not see how trouble could be avoided at the Convention unless the President decided to seat both delegations from Mississippi. He added that in the event the President does refuse, his advice to King would be that he leave there on Saturday and not return (apparently referring to King's appearance at the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party). X

The same confidential source advised on August 18, 1964, that Rustin was in conference with Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO) on that date. Rustin told Robinson that he had doubts in his mind as to the advisability of Martin Luther King attending the meeting with the President scheduled for tomorrow (August 19, 1964). Rustin said the things which raised doubts in his mind were: X

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

That President Johnson had "men" all over the country working to get all the delegations that are agreed to the seating of the Mississippi delegation (Freedom Democratic Party delegates) to pass new resolutions; that he (the President) also had a personal interview with Roy Wilkins on Sunday (August 16, 1964); and that the President intended to spend only twenty minutes with the leaders with whom he will meet. ~~X~~

Robinson said the position "for the time being" had to be that King could not make the meeting with the group. He said King had requested a personal meeting with the President, and he must tell the President that what he wanted to say has to be said alone. ~~X~~

According to the same confidential source, Rustin and Martin Luther King were in contact on August 18, 1964, during which time Rustin informed him of his earlier conference with Joseph Rauh. The contact, the source said, concerned what Rustin had learned from Rauh about the meeting scheduled with the President on August 19, 1964. ~~X~~

After hearing Rustin's comments, King agreed to consider further whether he should attend the meeting. ~~X~~

On August 19, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Bayard Rustin and Joseph Rauh were in contact on that date. The contact, the source said, concerned Martin Luther King's scheduled appearance with the President on that date. In that regard, Rustin related that King would not attend. Instead, Rustin said, "he felt that it was much stronger for him to put what he felt into a long telegram which is gone". The telegram, Rustin said, said essentially. ~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

"That the whole position that he has taken over these years is in jeopardy if there can be no victory at this time on this matter, that the moratorium is all but finished and to seat now these people following the position which Governor Johnson (Governor of Mississippi) has taken rather than those who are loyal to the President himself and to the Democratic Party at this time is slap in the face which is just an impossibility for the Negro movement to bear now". X

Rauh, according to the source, said the telegram was marvelous and confirmed that it went out last night. He also congratulated Rustin on the manner in which he had handled it. X

Rauh asked Rustin about leaking it (the telegram), prompting Rustin to remark that King was going to Washington on August 19, 1964, and was prepared to read the telegram if asked about the meeting or what the President said. X

The same source advised on August 19, 1964, that he had learned that Rustin and King were leaving New York City on that date for Washington, D.C., where King would testify before the Democratic platform committee. X

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

[REDACTED]

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. b7(D)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED] b(1) c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Another confidential source, who has  
furnished reliable information in the past,  
advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that  
Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on  
those dates, and sought his advice as to how  
he could escape from a speaking engagement to  
which he was committed. On the latter contact  
Davis told Rustin that he was working on his  
request and had contacted friends who had  
contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to  
speak. ~~X~~

 b(1)

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/20/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

August 19, 1964

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
RE : CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-28-80 BY SP4 JIM/LL  
6076

Article appeared 8/7/64, in "The Press," Riverside, California daily newspaper which reflects MARTIN LUTHER KING had been extended invitation to speak in Riverside, California. The article reflects KING's appearance was tentatively set for September, but no date had been set until KING's acceptance and other arrangements were worked out.

The invitation was extended by the Riverside chapter of the NAACP, and indicated KING would speak on civil rights. GAY CAROLINE, president of the Riverside NAACP, was quoted as saying, "He (KING) will not be here to protest anything."

[REDACTED]

- 6 - Bureau (100-3-116) (100-105670)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5536) (Info.)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-24345)
- (1 - 100-57229)

RLP:HMS  
(9)

b7(D)

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
162 AUG 25 1964

56 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN  
100-3-116-2191

LA 100-24345

No letterhead memorandum is being submitted at this time in view of the indefinite nature of the invitation.

Copy of the airtel is being furnished to Atlanta for information.



August 19, 1964

AUG 19 12 23 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

REC-11

100-106670-432

EX-102

[REDACTED]

Highland, California

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

I have received your letter of August 14th, with  
enclosure.

Pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice,  
information contained in the files of the FBI is confidential and is  
available for official use only. For this reason, I am sure you will  
understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner  
you requested.

I am enclosing literature I trust will be of interest  
to you. You may also wish to refer to my books, "Masters of  
Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." The former was written  
with the hope that it would help Americans gain an insight into the  
true nature of the communist conspiracy in this country. The latter  
contains an analysis of international communist practices and con-  
trasts totalitarian methods with life in a free country. These books  
may be available at your local library.

MAILED 4  
AUG 19 1964  
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

*Dech*  
*per*  
*Aug 19 1964*

Enclosures (5)

RR:kcf (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

AUG 19 15 30 PM '64

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

See Enclosures and Note on Next Page

*SP4 JRM*

*Q*

*full*

9 AUG 27 1964  
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Enclosures (5)  
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!  
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!  
Do You Really Understand Communism?  
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?  
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

August 14, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover  
Justice Dept.  
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/2/80 BY SP4JRM/1


Mr. Hoover;

Enclosed is a shocking picture which I came across.  
I would appreciate it if you would clarify this picture  
for me.

- 1-Is this picture correct in all aspects?
- 2-Is Martin Luther King a Communist?
- 3-Was there such a school in existence and why  
was it allowed to operate?
- 4-Does Martin Luther King belong to 60 Communist  
front organizations--more than any Communist in  
the United States?
- 5-Was Martin Luther King promoted and encouraged by  
the Kennedys?
- 6-Why isn't the public notified of such schools and  
known Communists?
- 7-Why are these known Communist allowed to walk  
our streets beside free men?

I am a very disturbed American at such events. I would  
appreciate an answer to ALL my questions in detail as soon  
as it is convenient.

Sincerely,

  
Albino, California

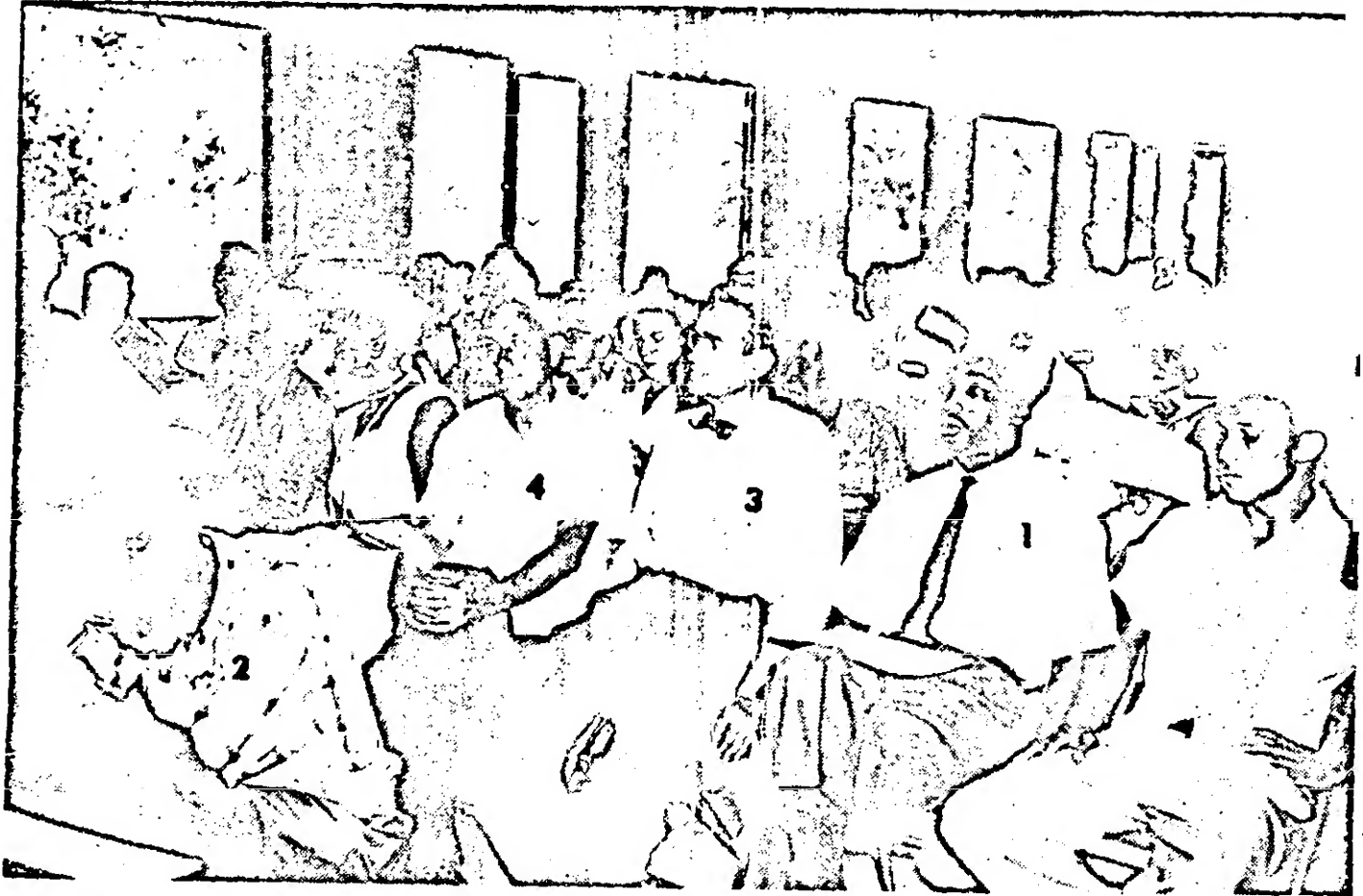
b7(c)

ENCLOSURE

8 AUG 21 1964

ANCE

# MARTIN LUTHER KING....A COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots. Karl Prussion, a counterspy for the FBI for twenty-two years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty Communist-front organizations — more than any Communist in the United States. He is promoted and encouraged by the Kennedys.
2. Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
3. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., The Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party.
4. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

These "Four Horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

100-10611-42  
JOIN THE AUGUSTA COURIER IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

8/19/64

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI**

**FROM: SAC, WFO**

**CIRM**

**Bufile 100-3-116**

**ATfile 100-6520-A**

**WFOfile 100-42116**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-28 BY SP4 JRB/AL

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

**SM - C**

**Bufile 100-106670**

**ATfile 100-5586**

**WFOfile 100-40164**

**ReAttel 8/14/64, re travel plans of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

[REDACTED] advised KING checked into Sherham Hotel, Washington, D. C., late afternoon this date. [REDACTED] advised KING indicated he may not stay over-night of 8/19/64, but may check out during the evening. b7(D)

WFO maintaining liaison at Sherham Hotel and will advise Bureau and interested offices of any information re KING's plans obtained.

- ④ - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta
- 2 - WFO

**CDG/cbf**  
**(8)**

**AIRTEL**

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED

98 AUG 21 1964

67 AUG 26 1964  
337

ORIGINAL FILED IN 2167

WFO 100-42116

Record of telephone toll calls made by KING will  
be obtained when available.

WFO following.

FBI

Date: 8/18/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYtel dated 8/17/64.

Enclosed are 7 copies of LHM dated and captioned  
as above.

The source who furnished the information used in  
the LHM was \_\_\_\_\_

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 8/18/64

The files of the NYO contain insufficient subversive  
information to characterize PAUL JACOBS.

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains  
information from \_\_\_\_\_ This source has furnished highly  
sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in  
the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is  
felt that this classification is necessary in order not to  
jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in  
furnishing information of this nature.

- 5 - Bureau (ENCLS. 7) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION) (ENCLS. 2) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York

69 AUG 21 1964  
(11)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
152 AUG 25 1964

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

ORIGINAL FILED IN



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
August 18, 1964

Bufile 100-3-116

12-2-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-15-84  
6076

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security-C

On August 14, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact with an unknown male on that date. Rustin told him that he had just gotten Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., off to Europe, where he will remain through Tuesday (August 18, 1964). X

The same confidential source advised on August 16, 1964, that Bayard Rustin was in contact on that date with Paul Jacobs, who the source said, was from California. Rustin informed Jacobs that he and Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., are going to Washington, D.C. on Wednesday (August 19, 1964) to try to convince the President to seat both delegations (apparently referring to the regular Mississippi Democratic delegates to the Democratic National Convention and the delegates from the Freedom Democratic Party). Rustin said the President had already announced that he must seat the regular delegates. X

Jacobs told Rustin that the California Convention (Democratic Convention) had passed a resolution recommending that the white delegation not be seated at the Convention. X

Rustin said the best thing Brown (Governor Brown of California) could do was to recommend that both delegations be seated. X

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *original*  
DATE *9-15-64*

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

6080 2  
LED/CS 11/29/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. / 10 / 100 70

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

It is noted in "The New York Times", August 17, 1964, page 17, column 1, that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party got backing from the California Democratic State Central Committee on August 16, 1964, in its fight to unseat the regular Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

c

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to speak. ~~X~~ ~~X~~



b(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(C) b 7(D) b 7(E) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 8/18/64 L.A. AIRTEL pgs 1-3.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial **431** pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/18/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/18/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

8/15/64

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/la  
6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS-C

ReNY telephone calls of SAC DONALD E. RONEY and  
teletype of 8/13/64. Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM  
captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the  
LHM is [REDACTED].

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it  
contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has  
furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the  
racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltra-  
tion thereof, and it is felt that this classification is  
necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position  
of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)  
    {1-100-106670} (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
    {1-100-158790} (RAYARD RUSTIN)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
    (1-100-6520-A) (CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - New York (100-136500) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46720) (RAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-151548)

JMK/val  
(11)

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF Classified  
DATE 8-15-78 BY 1134 B/g/s

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
133 AUG 20 1964

64 AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-11



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York  
August 14, 1964

Bufile 100-3-116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 13, 1964, that he learned that Bayard Rustin and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., were in conference on that date. According to the source, King told Rustin that he had talked with Lee White (Special Assistant to President Johnson) last night and was informed by him that the President was tied-up today and tomorrow (August 13-14, 1964), and wondered if he could confer with him (King) on the phone. King said after thinking about it, he believed "this" was important enough that he talk to President Johnson face to face and not over the phone.

It is noted that on August 7, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Bayard Rustin and King conferred on that date, and King was advised to send a telegram to President Johnson requesting a meeting with him for this week. The purpose of the meeting, the telegram stated, was to consider the moratorium on demonstrations and the possibility of further conflict in urban centers.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 TR/ML  
ON 5-22-79

~~SECRET~~

~~Group~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

Classified by 6082  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
le d/10-11/29/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~

In continuing their conference, King said he had the impression that he (President Johnson) was not only trying to avoid the issue, but also avoid meeting him face to face for fear that it would get back to the South that he (the President) was dealing with him. X

King, the source said, thought he (the President) was trying to avoid meeting him in Washington, where the press would let the nation know he was meeting with him. He said this was the reason he (the President) first proposed they meet in New York. This, King said, made him a little sensitive. X

Rustin told King that his position was correct for two reasons: because he would not derive any satisfaction over the telephone; and secondly, because "those young people must know you are putting up a fight for them". X

King apprised Rustin that he was told by Lee White that possibly the President would see Joe Rauh (Counsel to the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations) on Monday or Tuesday (August 16-17, 1964). X

King said the first suggestion was that "some man who advises the President on this thing" would come to New York and talk to him but said he rejected that. He said he advised that the matter was of such importance that he desired to discuss it with the President in person, not on the telephone. He said as an after-thought that he should have indicated to White that he felt the matter was being taken too lightly, and he thought the President was not only trying to avoid the issue, but also avoid seeing him. "I really think", King said, "that is what it is, I don't think the President is so busy that he could not see me on one of the most pressing issues he has to face." King said he was of the opinion that "this political thing has these fellows afraid" and he was afraid for the South to see him sitting down with him and talking to him at this time. X

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Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

In reply to King's observations, Rustin was of the opinion that "we" must wage a fight, adding that Joseph Rauh cannot "put it over, he has tried again".

King instructed Rustin to contact Lee White and let him know his (King's) feelings; let the President know that he feels this is "down right avoiding him and the issues." Furthermore, King was of the opinion that the matter was so important the President should deal with it himself rather than through some assistant. King said that President Johnson should know that he does not like it, adding that if "we" do not wage a fight "they" will just run over us in the next two months. "Lyndon Johnson", King said, "needs the Negro vote. He feels that we have no way to go but we can certainly stay home."

The same confidential source advised on August 13, 1964, that Bayard Rustin and Lee White, Special Assistant to President Johnson, were in conference on that date. According to the source Rustin told White that the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., had talked with Rustin and other Negro leaders in New York City and that there was a sense of distress because King was asked to see the President not only on his own behalf but on behalf of a number of others. Rustin continued that King had very definitely gotten the impression that the President did not want to see him in Washington. White stated the President was willing to see King yesterday, August 12, 1964. Rustin commented that he had pointed this out to King, but that King had the impression that the President didn't want to see him in Washington for some reason, at this time.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

Rustin continued that he wanted to report this to White just to keep channels open. X

White stated that if there is any feeling of that sort he would much rather hear it. X

Rustin asked White to talk to King again. Rustin continued that almost all of the men who were involved in this moratorium signing (against demonstrations) feel that they are in a very peculiar position and that someone should talk with the President. Rustin added that Mr. Joseph Rauh was one of the persons who had urged King to see the President. Rustin went on to say that the leadership does not choose to pass on to the President their point of view through Mr. Rauh. Rustin again stated that it would be a good thing if White again talked to King. X

White commented that this was especially true if that is the feeling in King's mind that the President is trying to avoid him. X

Rustin stated that to put it correctly, King had the impression somehow from the conversation, that the President didn't want to see King in Washington at this time. Rustin continued that that was the way that King had told it to him. Rustin stated that King had asked him to relay this to White, "to do what you will about it." Rustin went on to say that he thinks it's frightfully important because "we" have a very peculiar problem at this end, at this time. Rustin continued that "we'll" be much more capable of trying to realize a sensible conclusion of this matter, if King is able to say that he has spoken with the President. Rustin added "that's the simple problem and I want to be very fair with you, I'm not so sure we're going to be able to handle it anyway." X

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Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

SECRET

White stated that "I appreciate the explosive potential that's in the situation and that of course, nobody with any feeling for it, would make any kind of flat assurances or predictions." White continued that he was sorry, especially since he was the one that King talked to, that King has that impression. X

Rustin stated that he didn't know if King holds that impression merely from the conversations with White, but that he, Rustin, thinks that some of this is also expressed in conversations "we've" been having here. Rustin again asked if White could call King. X

White stated "fine" and that as long as that doubt is in anyone's mind, it's much better to discuss it and have it out, rather than to permit it to smoulder. X

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

- 6 -

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1136

Unrecorded serial dated 8/14/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Date of Mail 8-14-64.

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By 65 AUG 21 1964

File Number 100-106670 - ✓

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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Date of Mail 8 - 12 - 64.

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See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By 65 AUG 21 1964

File Number 100 - 106670 - 430

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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2

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100 - 106670 - 429 pgs 1-2.

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F B I

Date: 8/13/64

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/1*

REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *8-13-84*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

6076  
SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, two copies are furnished for Atlanta.

*b(2) b(7)(D)*  
[REDACTED] was the source who furnished the information.

[REDACTED]

*b(1)*

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (RM)
  - (1-100-6520-A) (CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York

JMK:bca  
(13)

Classified by *6080*  
Exempt from GDS category *2*  
Date of next review *11/29/79*  
RECORDED  
AUG 21 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *11/15/81* M-Per  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) *CLAN*  
DATE *11/15/81* *Sm/AM*

ENCLOSURE  
193  
AUG 25 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *Atlanta*  
DATE *8/15/64* *JES*

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-151548

[REDACTED] c

b(1)

This letterhead memorandum is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from [REDACTED] This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)  
b7(D)

[REDACTED] c

b(1)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York

Bureau  
100-3-116

August 13, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 12, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clarence Jones and Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., conferred on that date. King wanted to know what "people" think about the moratorium on demonstrations. Jones said some of them feel that the decision to have a moratorium was a good one, but feel the decision was reached improperly. Furthermore, Jones said they think the leaders are aligned too closely with the Johnson Administration, and feel "they" are being sold out to the "white power structure".

12-2-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-13-84  
6076

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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INTERAGENCY AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE  
11/12/77

6080  
11/12/77

ENCLOSURE  
-10670-

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Jones said his opinion was that it was unusual for "policy to be implemented for a tactical advantage", but questioned whether the wording was proper.

It is noted the "The New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 1, column 1, reported that major civil rights leaders conferred in New York City on July 29, 1964, and agreed to recommend to their members to observe a "broad curtailment if not total moratorium" on all mass demonstrations until after the November 3, 1964, Presidential elections.

According to the source, King said with regard to the moratorium, he thought it was a wise thing, because change occurs in the North through political power and nothing else. To this Jones agreed, stating that the dangers are "left sectarianism", and said "as I mentioned to our friend" there are some "black Negroes who are acting as if they are paid agents to disrupt the movement."

Jones told King that he had heard that the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York was trying to get Negroes to vote for Goldwater for President. He said "we" have to be careful of people who urge extreme action. He said in this regard that he felt that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was full of these people who urge extreme action.

A characterization of the PLM is attached.

~~SECRET~~


~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

In continuing their conference Jones said he had been told by Bayard Rustin that Norman (Norman Hill, Program Director of CORE) plans to resign from that organization because it did not support the moratorium.

According to the source, Jones and King concluded their conference after King told of his plans to speak in Amsterdam, Holland. He said he will leave the United States on Friday night at 7:45 p.m. (August 14, 1964) and will return on Wednesday (August 19, 1964).

Clarence Jones is the  
General Counsel for the Gandhi  
Society for Human Rights, 15 East  
40th Street, New York City.

 C  
The LIL has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

 S  
~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and Jones refer to "our friend" and "our man", they are referring to Stanley Levison.

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League was one of eight non-Communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,  
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,  
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Labor Matters  
Internal Security - C

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2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,  
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,  
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

SECRET

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/13/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 428 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/12/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM captioned  
and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in  
the LHM was \_\_\_\_\_  
b(2) b(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED  
98 AUG 19 1964

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
(1 - 100-6520-A) (CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (RAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)  
1 - New York  
JMK:bea  
(12)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 TRX/ub  
ON 5-22-79

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 2-15-78

CLASSIFIED AND SPY/Am/14  
REVIEW FOR 2  
DECLASSIFICATION 8-14-81  
6276

DECLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/30/99  
5mm

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 2-15-78

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-151548

SAS [REDACTED]  
were the Special Agents mentioned in the LHM as having  
seen KING and associates leaving 575 Madison Avenue,  
NYC.

b7(c)

The agents did not observe BAYARD RUSTIN at  
any time during their surveillance at 575 Madison  
Avenue, NYC.

In an effort to cover every possibility that  
STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES might possibly  
meet KING at WACHTEL's office or at LEVISON's office,  
Special Agents of the NYO conducted physical surveillance  
of LEVISON's office. Information was received from  
[REDACTED] on 8/10/64 indicating that STANLEY LEVISON  
had invited JONES to his office at 3:00 p.m. on 8/11/64.  
This surveillance failed to reveal that any of the  
subjects in which the Bureau is interested showed up  
at LEVISON's or that he left his office. ~~A~~

b(2) b7(D)

This letterhead memorandum has been classified  
"Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]  
This source has furnished highly sensitive information  
about the racial situation in the New York area and  
the Communist infiltration, thereof, and it is felt  
that this classification is necessary in order not  
to jeopardize the position of this valuable informant.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 12, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 11, 1964, that he learned that Bayard Rustin was to meet with Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) on that date at the office of attorney Harry Wachtel, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City.

On August 11, 1964, at 6:25 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Martin Luther King, Jr., Bernard Lee (aide to King), and Cleveland Robinson (Secretary - Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), departing the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, wherein is located the office of Harry Wachtel.

12-2-60  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/als*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *8-12-84*  
*6076*

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *declassification*  
DATE *2-15-78* JFB-*015*

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Harry H. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/11/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Via A I R T E LREGISTERED MAIL

TO: Director, FBI (100-3-116) (100-106670) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
FIELD OFFICES  
INTERESTING

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47106) (100-46230) (P) Class  
DATE 5-29-80 Jan

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

5-27-80 SPI  
CLASS. & EXT. BY GSK-DB-JAK  
REASON-FROM II, 1-2.4.2 2-  
DATE OF REVIEW 8-7-84

Re Atlanta letter to Bureau, 7/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM suitable for dissemination, entitled "JUDGE RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER MAKES \$1,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE." Three copies each are designated for Atlanta and New York.

Also enclosed are five, three, and three copies to Bureau, Atlanta, and New York, respectively, of an article entitled "King Seeks New Vote Issue To Beat Goldwater," from the Final City Edition of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," 8/6/64, Page 5.

In addition, one copy each of a letter from Philadelphia to the Civil Service Commission, Philadelphia, Pa., dated 9/18/63, concerning RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER is enclosed for the Bureau, Atlanta, and New York for possible future reference.

5 - Bureau (ENCLS. 16) (RM)

(3 - 100-3-116)

(1 - 100-106670)

(1 - 100-438794-SCLC)

3 - Atlanta (ENCLS. 7) (RM) (Info)

(1 - 100-6520-A) (1 - 100-5586) (1 - 100-5718-SCLC)

3 - New York (ENCLS. 7) (RM) (Info)

(1 - 100-151548) (1 - 100-KING) (1 - 100-149194-SCLC)

3 - Philadelphia

(1 - 100-47106) (1 - 100-46230)

(1 - 100-29528-RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER)

OLB:dbb

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61 SEP 1 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-3-116

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-47106  
PH 100-46230

[REDACTED]

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The LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since information furnished by confidential informants therein could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 7, 1964

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5-27-80

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DATE OF REVIEW 8-7-84

5-27-80  
class  
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JUDGE RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER MAKES  
\$1,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

The Philadelphia "Inquirer," a daily newspaper, in the August 6, 1964, Final City Edition, Page 5, contained an article entitled, "King Seeks New Vote Issue to Beat Goldwater," which reflected that Judge RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER of Common Pleas Court 4, Philadelphia, Pa., released a letter from Reverend Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" on Wednesday, August 5, 1964.

In this letter, Doctor KING said the decision had been made to register objections to Senator BARRY GOLDWATER "on issues other than race." The article reflected that Doctor KING's letter stated that an issue must be raised around which people of liberal inclination can rally. KING stated this was more important than encouraging the fear of Fascism.

The article identifies Doctor KING as President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

KING's letter also stated that he had found that other major concerns "hinge on the question of welfare support having stifled the initiative of minority groups."

Doctor KING's letter was in reply to Judge ALEXANDER's request for a moratorium on "needless" civil rights demonstrations for the duration of the presidential campaign. Judge ALEXANDER felt these demonstrations were harming the Negro cause, which he feels is already threatened by the pro-Goldwater "white backlash."

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declassification~~

ALL FIELD OFFICES  
AND OFFICES

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUDGE RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER MAKES  
\$1,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

Doctor KING's letter reflected he shared the Judge's concern over the possible election of BARRY GOLDWATER and the inevitable rallying of the right-wing forces of the nation.

Doctor KING's letter stated "that we are doing our best to deal with these problems in a positive fashion and that we will be extremely cautious when it comes to dealing with demonstrations."

Doctor KING acknowledged Judge ALEXANDER's \$1,000 contribution to the SCLC. The Judge sent the check along with an offer to speak for the group and an endorsement of the non-violent civil rights demonstrations with which Doctor KING has been associated in the South.

The September 17, 1931, issue of the "Moscow News," an English language Communist newspaper published in Moscow, Russia, carried an article captioned, "Communism is the Only Hope of the Negro People," which is set out, in part, as follows:

"Soviet Russia is the only country that offers liberty and equality to all people black and white. When I go home to America, I shall tell my people, the Negroes, that their salvation lies in Communism." This from Raymond Pace Alexander and his young wife, both attorneys from Philadelphia now in Moscow. 'There has been a tremendous Negro movement toward Communism in the past few years,' Alexander declared. 'Our people have been coming to us asking us questions about Socialism, anxious to know if the Socialist government in Russia was as it was painted. I came to find out so that I could give them firsthand information. I shall tell them that Communism offers the only government of the masses.' Alexander, a graduate of Harvard University, has been President of the National Bar Association of America, the only national association for Negro lawyers..."

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JUDGE RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER MAKES  
\$1,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

The November 30, 1946, edition of the Philadelphia "Afro-American" carried an article captioned, "Civil Rights Unit to be Formed Here." This article stated that a two-day conference to organize a Philadelphia Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress would be held December 13 and 14, 1946. The article stated that Raymond Pace Alexander, Attorney, would serve as Chairman during a luncheon meeting on Saturday, the 14th, at the Jefferson Room of the Adelpia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The April 1, 1944, issue of the Philadelphia "Tribune" newspaper contained an article which stated that Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander was one of the lecturers of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art courses, Spring Term, which was to begin on April 10.

The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



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JUDGE RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER MAKES  
\$1,000 CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

*c*  
 *b(1)*  
a dinner  
was held on June 7, 1958, at the China Village,  
917 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in celebration  
of the victory of the Philadelphia Smith Act defendants.  
Approximately 250 people attended. During the dinner,  
Joseph Roberts spoke stating he wished to thank  
everyone who had a hand in helping the Philadelphia  
Smith Act defendants win their freedom. Included  
among those specifically named was Raymond Pace  
Alexander. *&*

JOSEPH ROBERTS was a Smith Act defendant and  
a Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and  
Delaware official.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your  
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# King Seeks New Vote Issue to Beat Goldwater

Negro forces led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are looking for an issue other than civil rights to use against Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican Presidential nominee.

The developing strategy was

revealed in a letter from Dr. King to Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, of Common Pleas Court 4, released to The Inquirer on Wednesday.

Dr. King said that the decision had been made to register objections to Goldwater "on issues other than race."

"In fact," said the Negro leader, "we might better speak on the other issues."

"Somehow, we must get an issue around which we can rally persons of liberal inclination in positive terms which will win support from the uncommitted."

"This seems to me to be more effective than encouraging the fear of the Negro."

"How can we come on a mass rally on a subject which will attract many persons and bring them to the same end?"

Dr. King, who is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the "emotional responses and fears generated by the Negro 'othering' were the result of white violence."

He said he had no other main concerns except the question of 'welfare support' having stifled the initiative of minority groups, and government spending and control.

## STUDY AID PROGRAMS

"Certainly these issues need to be dealt with directly," Dr. King said. "We are presently working on information regarding Federal support of business, professional education and other areas which relate to middle income business."

"This information may prove valuable."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 Philadelphia Inquirer  
Phila., Pa.

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6026

Date: 1/6/64  
Edition: Final City  
Author:  
Editor: WALTER H. ANNENBERG  
Title: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
Character: SM\_C  
or  
BU: 100-106670  
Classification: PH: 100-46230  
Submitting Office: PHILA.  
Being Investigated

100-106670-  
ENCLOSURE

ing some objective understanding of these issues."

Dr. King's letter was in reply to Judge Alexander's call for a moratorium on "needless" civil rights demonstrations for the duration of the Presidential campaign. The judge had said they were harming the Negro cause already threatened by the candidate "who back-

#### CONCERN

... said he said the concern for possible election of Barry Goldwater and the inevitable rallying of the 'right-wing' forces of the Nation."

"You can rest assured," said Dr. King, "that we are doing our best to deal with these problems in a positive fashion and that we will be extremely cautious when it comes to dealing with demonstrations."

Dr. King also acknowledged Judge Alexander's \$1000 contribution to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The judge sent the check along with an offer to speak for the group and an indorsement of the non-violent civil rights demonstrations with which Dr. King has been associated in the South.

REC-66 / 100-106670-427

August 12, 1964

EX-109

[REDACTED]

San Francisco, California

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

Your letter of August 6th has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

WAM:fcl

(3)

AUG 17 2 20 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

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Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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[REDACTED] b7(c)  
San Francisco, California

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please tell me if, according to your department's records, the Reverend Martin Luther King is a member of the Communist Party. I know that members are required by law to register with the Justice Department, so I presume such information is available.

I will greatly appreciate any information you can give me.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

REC-66

100-106670-427

3 AUG 14 1964

EX-108

*Return 8/10/64  
W.H. [unclear]*

*CORRESPONDENCE*